



UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO IN CAROLINA

INGL _____ - _____

Review: Simple present tense

Name: _____ List #: _____ Date: _____

Simple present tense (1)

We use the simple present tense to talk about:

- (1) things that are true now, e.g. My name is Susie. I am twelve years old.
- (2) how often we do things, e.g. Susie and Betty go shopping every Saturday morning.
They usually buy a lot of things.

- (3) Things that are always true, e.g. Birds have two wings. e.g. They fly very high.

We form positive and negative statements in the simple present tense with the verb 'to be' (is/am/are) like this:

<u>Subject</u>	<u>verb 'to be'</u>	
	<u>Positive (+)</u>	<u>Negative (-)</u>
I	am ('m)	am not ('m not)
	e.g. I am twelve years old.	e.g. I am not twelve years old.
We You (singular) You(plural) They	are ('re)	are not (aren't)
	e.g. We are very good students. You are a handsome boy. You are my friends.	e.g. We are not very good students. You are not a handsome boy. You are not my friends.
He She It	is ('s)	is not (isn't)
	e.g. He is the class monitor. She is my sister. It is a lovely dog.	e.g. He is not the class monitor She is not my sister. It is not a lovely dog.

Exercise 1

Fill in these sentences using the correct form of the verb 'to be' and the words in the brackets. Then write the words in the blanks.

1. I _____ happy. (not)
2. He _____ sad.
3. You _____ Japanese. (not)
4. We _____ Chinese.
5. They _____ busy. (not)
6. Tigers _____ big cats.
7. Cheung Chau _____ in Kowloon.(not)
8. His name _____ Billy.
9. We _____ good friends.
10. She _____ my mother.
11. You _____ the monitor.
12. I _____ thirteen years old.
13. He _____ 2 years old. (not)
14. They _____ good football players. (not)

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Simple present tense (2)

With other verbs, we usually form positive and negative statements in the simple present tense like this

	Subject I/We/You/You/They	Subject He/She/It
Positive (+)	I eat ice-cream. You eat ice-cream. We eat ice-cream. They eat ice-cream.	He eats ice-cream. She eats ice-cream. It eats ice-cream.
Negative (-)	I don't eat ice-cream. You don't eat ice-cream. We don't eat ice-cream. They don't eat ice-cream.	He does not eat ice-cream. She does not eat ice-cream. It does not eat ice-cream.

Exercise 2

Say these sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Then write the words in the blanks.

- (1) Susie _____ shopping in Causeway Bay. (love)
- (2) Causeway Bay _____ very busy. (be)
- (3) Betty _____ early. (not get up)
- (4) I _____ fruit. (not like)
- (5) School always _____ at eight o'clock in the morning. (start)
- (6) We usually _____ at school at half past seven. (arrive)
- (7) The dog _____ me. (like)
- (8) Henry _____ a nice school bag. (have)
- (9) She _____ television every night. (not watch)
- (10) I _____ that dress. (not like)

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Simple present tense (3)

With most verbs, we add -s to the verb when it is used with the third person singular. With other verbs, we change the verb in different ways:

Verbs	you should...
With most verbs	+ s
e.g. run → runs sleep → sleeps	
Ending in a consonant + y	- y + ies

e.g. Fly →flies carry →carries	
Go/ Do	+es
Ending in ss, x, sh, ch	+ es
e.g. Kiss →kisses Fix →fixes Wash →washes switch →switches	

Exercise 3

Say these sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Then write the words in the blanks.

1. Sam _____ (wash) his face every day.
2. Susie _____ (kiss) Mum every night.
3. Dad often _____ (carry) Susie's books.
4. Nick _____ (cook) dinner for his family every evening.
5. He _____ (brush) his hair every morning.
6. May often _____ (read) books.
7. Kitty _____ (wash) the dishes every night.
8. My bird _____ (fly) beautifully.
9. The dog _____ (like) eating bones.
10. My baby sister _____ (cry) every night.
11. Jenny always _____ (do) her homework on time.
12. Vincent _____ (love) Flora.
13. Ron _____ (take) his dog for a walk every afternoon.
14. Mable usually _____ (buy) vegetables at the market.
15. The lion _____ (run) very fast.

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Simple present tense(4)

We form positive and negative statements in the simple present tense with the verb 'to have' like this:

Positive (+)		Negative (-)	
I		I	
You		You	
You	have	<u>do not (don't)</u>	a good book.
We		have	
We			
They		They	
He		He	<u>does</u>
She	has	She	<u>not (doesn't)</u>
It	a good book.	It	have

Exercise 4

Say these sentences using the correct form of the verb 'to be' or 'to have' and the word in brackets. Then write the words in the blanks.

1. He _____ (have/not) any brothers.
2. Betty _____ (have) one sister.
3. Yuki _____ (have/not) a very nice dress.
4. The cat _____ (have) a very good place to live at.
5. They _____ (have/not) a very big house.
6. We _____ (have) a very kind class teacher.
7. Peter and Jason _____ (have) a powerful computer.
8. I _____ (have) 5 members in my family.
9. She _____ (have/not) long hair.
10. He _____ (have) white teeth.
11. Sally _____ (have) 6 members in her family. She _____ (have) 3 sisters but she _____ (have/not) any brothers. Sally _____ (have) short hair but all her sisters _____ (have) long and straight hair. Sally and her sisters _____ (have) a pet cat called Dolly.

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Simple present tense (Questions 1.1)

With the verb 'to be', we use '**Am**'/'**Are**'/'**Is**' to ask a question in the simple present tense. The answer is always '**Yes**' or '**No**'.

Am	I	Yes,	I	am.
	you		you	
	we		we	are.
Are	they	No,	they	
	he/she/it		he/she/it	is.
			I	am not/'m not.
Is			you	
			we	are not/aren't.
			they	
			he/she/it	is not/isn't.

Exercise 1

Say these questions and answers using the correct form of the verb 'to be'. Then write the words in the blanks.

- _____ he early? Yes, he is.
- _____ I late? No, you aren't.
- _____ you sick? No, I'm not.
- _____ they friends? Yes, they are.
- _____ she at school? No, she isn't.
- _____ we in the hall? No, you aren't/we aren't.
- _____ I in Class 1S? Yes, you are.
- _____ she your friend? Yes, she is.
- _____ they police? No, they aren't.
- _____ we good friends? Yes, we are.

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Simple present tense (Questions 1.2)

We use the auxiliary 'Do'/'Does' to ask a question in the simple present tense with other verbs. The answers are always 'Yes' or 'No'.

Do I you we they	like English? love Kelly Chen? read comics?	Yes,	I	do.
			you	
		No,	we	do not/don't.
			they	
Does	he/she/it	Yes,	he/she/it	does.
		No,	I	do not/don't.
			you	
		Yes,	we	do.
			they	
		No,	he/she/it	does not/doesn't.

Exercise 2

Complete these questions with the correct form of the aux. 'do/does'.

- _____ you like English? Yes, I do/we do.
- _____ Bobby like noodles? No, he doesn't.
- _____ we have a test now? Yes, you do/we do.
- _____ they have a test this morning? No, they don't.
- _____ Susie like ice cream? Yes, she does.
- _____ Tommy walk to school? Yes, he does.
- _____ you understand? Yes, I do.
- _____ I read English books? No, you don't.
- _____ you remember me? Yes, I do.
- _____ we have to stay after school? No, you don't.

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Simple present tense (wh-questions)

Wh- questions are so called because with the exception of the question word **how**, all the question words begin with the letters **Wh**. They are also called **open questions** because the number of possible responses is limitless. This means they must be answered with more information than just a simple "yes" or "no."

Here are the *Wh*- English question words: who, whom/what/when/where/why/how/which/whose

Who and **whom** are used to obtain information about a person or people.

question		response
Who is at the door?		Tom is at the door.
Who wants an apple?		I want an apple.
Whom is he dating? (Who is he dating?)		He is dating Anna

What is used to request information about somebody or something.

question		response
What is this?		This is a bird.
What does she say?		She says to be quiet.
What do they do?		They clean the window.

When is used to obtain information about the time period in which an action occurs.

question		response
When does Anna arrive?		She arrives at 10:30.
When do I see you again?		I don't know.
When is the race?		The race is today.

Where is used to obtain information about the location of a person or thing.

question	response
Where does Natasha live?	She lives in Miami.
Where are the keys?	The keys are in the car.
Where are you?	We are at the bank.

Why is used to obtain information about the reason something happens, or the reason somebody does something.

question	response
Why is the street closed?	They are repairing it.
Why does Alex leave?	He has a meeting.
Why do you study at night?	Because I work during the day.

How is used to obtain information about the way something happens, or the manner or way somebody behaves or does something.

question	response
How does this work?	Push the red button.
How is your mother?	She is much better.
How is the weather?	It's very rainy.
How does he win the race?	He trains every day.

Which is used to obtain information in order to make a comparison between two or more similar things or people.

question	response
Which of these pens is the best?	The black one.
Which author do you enjoy?	I enjoy reading Borges.
Which river is longer, the Nile or the Amazon?	The Nile.
Which street leads downtown?	The street on the left.

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Simple present tense (wh-questions)

Exercise 1 Fill in the blanks with What, When or Where

- _____ is the name of the President of the United States of America?
- _____ does she speak?
- _____ is New York city?
- _____ do they go?
- _____ do you live?
- _____ do you do this afternoon?
- _____ does he eat?
- _____ do they teach?
- _____ do we eat?

Exercise 2 Write on the blank: how, when, what or where and make questions.

For example: Derrick runs quickly to his desk.
Derrick run to his desk?

How: How does

- Pamela speaks slowly.

2. Janet is in front of André.

3. Pat arrives early today.

4. Karen and Simon drive dangerously.

5. Sharon usually laughs at my jokes.

6. Monique types quickly.

7. I often go to school on my bike.

8. Nathalie is beside Peter.

9. He sometimes calls me at home.

10. Your teacher answers honestly.

Exercise 3 Put as many as questions as you can.

1. Dora goes to the bank on Monday
afternoons.

a b c _____ ?

2. I sleep at Jane's on weekends.

a b _____ ?

3. My parents are at home in the morning.

a b c _____ ?

4. David washes his car in the rain.

a b _____ ?

5. The children go to the lake in summer.

a b c _____ ?

_____ ?

_____ ?

6. My father has breakfast in his bedroom.

_____?	
a	b
_____?	
_____?	

Exercise 4 ask questions using Wh-

1. Where does she live _____?

She lives on Victory Street.

2. _____?

We get up at 7 o'clock.

3. _____?

He works at Memorial Hospital.

4. _____?

My brother is a popular dentist.

5. _____?

They have four children.

6. _____?

I go to school by bus.

7.. _____?

She teaches at Harvard University.

8. _____?

I eat a hamburger and French fries for lunch.

9. _____?

She has two brothers.

10. _____?

The restaurants open at 4: 30.

Exercise 5: Make questions with the words given. Add punctuation.

1. What / language / they / speak / in Spain
2. When / you / go / to / school
3. What / time / you / go / to bed
4. Where / the President / live
5. How / this computer / work?

Exercise 6: Danny is asking Galit questions. Fill in the questions below:

Danny:

Galit : _____
My name is Galit.

Danny :

Galit : I live in Haifa.

Danny : _____.

Galit : Yes, I go to school in Haifa.

Danny : _____.

Galit : My father drives me to school.

Danny : _____.

Galit : School begins at 08:15 in the morning.

Danny : _____.

Galit : No, my father doesn't take me back home.

Danny : _____.

Galit : Nobody makes my lunch when I return home.

Danny : Well we very alike. It is nice to meet you.